

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAR 17 1978

DATE ENTERED

approved, 12/20/77

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Fort Frederica National Monument

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

12 mi. N of Brunswick

STREET & NUMBER

Post Office Box 816

CITY, TOWN

Brunswick, Ga.
~~St. Simons Island~~

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Georgia

VICINITY OF

CODE
13COUNTY
GlynnCODE
127**3 CLASSIFICATION****CATEGORY**☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☐ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☒ WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE**☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 AGENCY**REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Region

STREET & NUMBER

1895 Phoenix Blvd.

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

VICINITY OF

STATE
Georgia**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS ETC.

Glynn County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Brunswick

STATE
Georgia**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE
District of Columbia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT ☐ DETERIORATED
☐ GOOD ☒ RUINS
☐ FAIR ☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

All of the structures in the listing are either 18th Century buildings or earthen works around the town and fort (1736-1744), with the exception of the site of the Battle of Bloody Marsh. The buildings and earthen works are all in public ownership, with unrestricted access to the public. These structures are being preserved by the National Park Service at Fort Frederica National Monument. They were part of the original fabric of the town and fort at Frederica.

HS #1 John Le Vally House- description---tabby foundation; recommended treatment- preservation; this was the home of Frederica's shoemaker. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: \$500.00/

HS #2 John Humble House- description---tabby foundation; recommended treatment- preservation; Humble was the harbor pilot. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate : \$500.00.

HS #3 House on Lot 7, South Ward; description---tabby foundation; recommended treatment: preservation. Colonial ownership unknown. It was owned by Captain DuBignon in 1812 when it was advertised for sale in the "Savannah Evening Star." Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: \$700.00.

HS #4 Captain James Mackay House- description---tabby foundation; recommended treatment--preservation; Significance-- home of Capt. James MacKay member of Oglethorpe's Regiment ,after he left Frederica he fought with George Washington at Fort Necessity in 1754 against the French. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate---\$800.00

HS #5 George Spencer House - description---brick foundation and well (circular brick-cased well with rectangular brick curb); recommended treatment-- preservation. Home of a bricklayer and fencebuilder; he and his wife, Mary, were among the first settlers Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate--\$200.00.

HS #6 Welch House- description---tabby foundation; recommended treatment---preservation: significance: home of John Welch a carpenter and his wife, Anne, a noted trouble maker for John and Charles Wesley; later the house was owned by Capt. Paul Demere of Oglethorpe's Regiment. After he left Frederica he served with Braddock in Pa. in 1755 taking over the S.C.Ind. Co. from James Mackay. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate \$500.00.

HS #7 John Calwell House- description---tabby foundation; recommended treatment-- preservation. Significance--home of tallow chandler, soap maker, deputy surveyor to Augspourguer the engineer. Calwell also served as gunner and was third bailiff. House considered to be best in Town. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: \$800.00.

HS #8 Captain Mark Carr House- description---tabby foundation; recommended treatment --preservation. Significance---Captain Carr came to Georgia in 1738 with the Regiment. In 1741 he recruited and was captain of Marine Co. of Boatmen. He was the first settler in what is now Brunswick, Georgia. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate: \$100.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 17 1976

DATE ENTERED

#1 CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

HS #9 Hawkins- Davison House- description--brick and tabby foundation; recommended treatment--preservation. Significance: duplex home of Dr. Thomas Hawkins and Samuel Davison. Dr. Hawkins was the surgeon to the town and Regiment; apothecary, and first bailiff. He and his wife, Beatre were among the first settlers. Davison kept a tavern, farmed and was the second constable. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate--\$800.00.

HS #10 South Storehouse- description--brick foundation; one notable feature is its original flint floor; recommended treatment--preservation. Significance: the third floor of the building served as Frederica's church. Rev George Whitefield and others served the congregation of Frederica. The building was used to house both civilian and military supplies. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate--\$200.00.

HS #11 North Storehouse-description-- brick foundation; recommended treatment--preservation Significance: first structure at Frederica used by John and Charles Wesley for conducting religious services. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: \$200.00

HS #12 King's Magazine (also commonly called the fort or Citadel) - description-tabbyruin originally 20 feet wide by 96 feet long. Today the powder magazine, consisting of two brick-vaulted rooms 38 feet long, is the only remaining portion of the south section. Only wall stubs remain in the northern half. The King's Magazine served as the entryway to the fort complex, storage for gun powder, offices and prison. Significance: 1st order. Cost estimate:\$58,000.

HS #13 Francis Moore House-description---brick foundation ; recommended treatment--preservation. Home of the keeper of King's store, recorder, secretary to Oglethorpe and author of "Voyage to Georgia." Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate--\$200.00/

HS #14 The Barracks: description---tabby ruins and circular brick wall; recommended treatment--preservation. Original building was 90 feet square; only two story portion of tower walls stand today. Served as troop quarters for 200 British soldiers, part of the only British Regiment stationed in the 13 colonies. It was also a hospital and housed Spanish prisoners of war in 1743. Significance: 1st order. Cost estimate--\$5,200.

HS #15 Burial Ground- description- burial vaults, brick, tabby ruins; recommended treatment--preservation. Significance: last resting place for many of Frederica's citizens; Charles Wesley preached his first funeral sermon here in 1736, and John Wesley later held many funerals in this burial ground. Significance: 3rd Order. Cost estimate:\$500.00/

HS# 16 Guard House- description: tabby foundation; recommended treatment--preservation. Originally described as a handsome building of brick, 30' long and 15' high. The guard house was located inside the fort complex. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate--\$500.00

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 17 1976

DATE ENTERED

#2 CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

HS #17 Sir Patrick Houston House- description-brick foundation and two rectangular brick bins; recommended treatment--preservation. Houston was a merchant, before inheriting his title he ran a freight boat. He married Priscilla Dunbar, the owner of this lot and at that time the only female landholder in Frederica. Their son, John Houston, born here, became Governor of Georgia. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate---\$400.00.

HS #18 The Town Moat: Originally described by General Oglethorpe as a "wet ditch 10 foot wide." It was 6 or 8 feet deep. Grass covered embankments around the townsite delineate the moat today. It is presently dry. It was built in 1739 with a wall behind it to protect Frederica from a land attack. No traces of the wall remain today. Recommended treatment - preservation. Significance: 1st order. Cost estimate: \$800.00.

HS #19 Earth Works: description-- an earth embankment around the fort complex built in 1736. Originally a six foot moat (dry) was dug, earth was thrown up to form the walls of the fort, and sod was cut and laid on the 45 degree slopes. A palisaded wall, no traces of which remain, was then built. Recommended treatment: preservation. Significance: 1st order. Cost estimate: \$200.00.

Bloody Marsh Battle Site

The Bloody Marsh Battle Site is wooded, and marshy tract of land on ST. Simon Island. It is part of Fort Frederica National Monument and is located five miles southeast of there. The site comprises eight acres, the easterly half of which is marsh. The high ground has an elevation of from eight to ten feet above mean low water, and has a growth of large oaks, cedars, and dense underbrush. The western boundary of the tract is along a paved highway through a scenically attractive section zoned for residential purposes. Residential properties are contiguous to the North and South boundaries. To the east is a vast expanse of salt marsh extending to East Beach. The vegetative growth and view at Bloody Marsh remain much the same as it was at the time of the battle in 1742. A few modern intrusions are visible in the distance. Significance: 1st Order.

Development at the site includes a short circular drive leading to a twelve car parking area, and to an interpretive shelter. The shelter houses exhibits and an audio station. A granite marker with a bronze tablet commemorating the battle stands along the marsh at the roadside.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 18th Century BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Of greatest significance is the fact that Fort Frederica was strategically the most important of the early settlements in Georgia. It was the hub of the colony's defence against the Spaniards to the south and in 1742 it was the headquarters of the forces which turned back a Spanish invasion during the War of Jenkin's Ear. Though the threat of Spanish attack still remained until the War of Jenkin's Ear was over in 1748, the Battle of Bloody Marsh was a major factor in halting the Spanish attempt to destroy the colonies of Georgia and South Carolina. At the Battle of Bloody Marsh, July 7, 1742, British defenders stopped the advance of Spanish troops towards the British colony at Frederica. The battle was of great importance to Frederica, which was immediately target of the Spanish advance.

At its peak, Frederica contained a population of 1,500. Among the citizens were Capt. James MacKay, who later fought with George Washington against the French, and Captain Paul Demere, who served with General Braddock in Pennsylvania. The Wesley brothers lived and preached at Frederica for a short while. Charles established a congregation here which is the basis of a present day church. John's influence on social and religious reform in 18th century England and abroad was profound, continuing even today.

The settlement offered hope to the unemployed in Great Britain, and freedom to persecuted Protestants emigrating from Germany. It was a planned community in that people with a variety of vital skills and crafts were represented among the first colonies. Humanitarian considerations, including the deplorable conditions in British prisons, influenced James Oglethorpe in his decision to establish a colony in Georgia.

The fort and fortified town of Frederica, established in 1736, declined after Oglethorpe's regiment was disbanded in 1749. A fire in 1758 destroyed most of Frederica's buildings, and the few remaining soldiers withdrew from the fort in 1763, leaving the site abandoned.



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Colonial Houses on Broad Street, Frederica, Georgia, by Joel Shiner; 1958, National Park Service

The Fort at Frederica, by Albert C. Manucy, 1959, National Park Service.

Report on the Stabilization of Vaults in the Burial Ground--Fort Frederica National Monument- by J.C.Harrington; 1953, National Park Service.

Stabilization of the Barracks Tower Ruin at Fort Frederica National Monument, BY Albert C. Manucy; 1959, National Park Service - SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

For remainder of bibliography.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 217.97 Class VI acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	4,6,3	1,9,0	3,4,5 ⁵⁴	7,0,0	B	1,7	4,6,3	1,9,0	3,4,5 ⁵³	8,6,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C	1,7	4,6,2	4,7,0	3,4,5 ⁵⁴	8,6,0	D	1,7	4,6,2	4,7,0	3,4,5 ⁵³	7,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION 53

E 1 7 4 6 3 7 7 5 0 3 3 4 6 8 7 0

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Nancy Aiken Chief, Interpretation and Resource Management December 5, 1974

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Fort Frederica National Monument

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Post Office Box 816

912/638-3639

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

St. Simons Island

Georgia

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ☒ National ☐ State ☐ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Deputy Assistant Secretary

FEB 27 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DATE

12-22-78

12/22/78

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **MAR 17 1978**

DATE ENTERED

#3

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Bibliography - Continued

Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, edited by A.D.Chandler

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society; Georgia Historical Society

Interpretive Prospectus for the Bloody Marsh Battle Site, by Albert Manucy; 1961, National
Park Service

Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, edited by A.D.Chandler

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society : Georgia Historical Society

The Battle of Bloody Marsh, A Historic Site Report , by Albert Manucy; 1954, National
Park Service

Some Preliminary Notes on the Location of "Bloody Marsh" St Simons Island, Georgia, by
Holland And Young; 1937, National Park Service